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Hollingbourn Rural District Council



Annual Report for the Year, 1962

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. F. H. M. DUMMER,  
M.B., C.H.B., C.P.H., D.P.H.



HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE  
MEMBERS

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Mr. E. L. Worsfold (Vice Chairman)

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Cmdr. A. A. Mackinnon	Major S. G. Thompson
Mr. W. J. Turner	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

- of the -

HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health	F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	Geoffrey H. Chambers, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Assistant Public Health Inspector	Stanley B. Brook, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.
Chief Clerk to Public Health Department	Miss M. R. Jones
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Miss H. Wood



Central Health Department,  
13, Tonbridge Road,  
Maidstone.

Telephone: Maidstone 4072

Public Health Department,  
73, College Road,  
Maidstone.

Telephone: Maidstone 4238

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Sixth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Hollingbourn.

The outstanding features of this Report are (1) the abnormally low infantile mortality rate at 6.5 per thousand live births, as compared with 21.4 for England and Wales, and (2) the maintained low incidence of new cases of tuberculosis in the district, and the corresponding low mortality in this disease. Those two factors, taken together, have always been considered in community health to be of significance, pointing as it were to the general health of the area.

Throughout the last ten years there has been very little variation, except for the year 1958, in the total number of deaths from cancer. Last year the figure at 35 was the lowest since 1959, but there is very little significance in this slight reduction in the numbers, especially when one reflects that the figure for 1961 (40) was the highest ever. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung remains the same at 7, as in 1961. The substantial difference in the two sets of figures is that cancer of the breast has increased from 3 to 6. As in former years it will be seen that the majority of cancer deaths still occur over the age of 65 years.

Now that poliomyelitis prevention has become so easy, in that oral protection can now be given instead of injections, there would appear to be no reason at all why every person in the district who can take advantage of this protection should not do so. General reactions from the oral vaccine are practically unknown, and of course, there are no local reactions.

Looking back over the tragic history of this disease in Great Britain, one would have expected that the figures for poliomyelitis vaccination would be far more striking than in fact they are.

The outbreak of smallpox at the end of 1961 and beginning of 1962 resulted in enhanced figures for vaccination and revaccination, but since the scare died away, of course, the demand has diminished, but at least we have an aftermath, for a few years, of an increased percentage of persons protected against this disease.

The work of the Health Department has gone on apace, as previously, and this has entailed an increasing burden on the small Public Health Inspectorate whom you employ. From the pages which follow you will see that a very considerable volume of work has been carried out, and this reflects great credit on Mr. Chambers and on Mr. Brook. In their work and in their co-operation they have given me, as always, enthusiastic and loyal support, and I thank them for it.

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As in previous years I have been fortunate in serving an understanding and knowledgeable Public Health Committee, and I would like to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman, and indeed to all Members of the Council, for their help and interest. My thanks are also due to the Clerk for his kindness and advice, to the Treasurer, and to the Engineer with whose Department we work in close accord.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. M. DUMMER,

Medical Officer of Health

7th August, 1963.







STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,796
Estimated resident population 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,330
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1962 (according to rate books)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,586
Rateable Value, December 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£210,045
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£795

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EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	167	138	305
Rate per 1,000 population	crude	-	17.59
	corrected	-	18.46
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	7.86
	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	5	1	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	19.29
Total live and still births	172	139	311
	Male	Female	Total
Infant deaths	1	1	2
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	6.55
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	7.11
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	3.27
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	3.27
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	22.51
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			Nil
	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	110	99	209
Death rate per 1,000 population	crude	-	12.06
	corrected	-	11.33



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	TOTAL DEATHS
Scarlet fever	4	-
Whooping cough	3	-
Measles	42	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-
Dysentery	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-
Pneumonia	3	6
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Malaria	-	-
TOTALS	54	6

1962, as will be seen from the above statistics, was not a year of epidemicity of measles. The total number of cases (42) was a mere fraction of the figure for 1961 (427).

No particular disease gave rise to anxiety during the year, and it is notable that the number of cases of pneumonia, although remaining the same, had less than last year's mortality rate.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, and none of diphtheria. This is now the fifth year of freedom from poliomyelitis infection, and this position can only be maintained by sustaining the booster immunity given annually. The same remarks apply to diphtheria. 1962 was the sixteenth year in succession in which no cases occurred. In this disease, because of the sporadic outbreaks of diphtheria throughout the country, it is just as important to maintain the community immunity. As I warned last year, it is important that children should be re-immunised at least once during school life.



# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

## ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-45	46-65	66 & over	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
Whooping cough	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	1	8	10	12	6	5	-	-	-	42
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	11	10	15	7	7	-	3	-	54



INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES CONTINUED

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Whooping cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Measles	7	9	2	14	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	42
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12	10	3	14	2	-	-	1	-	4	2	6	54





POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1962

The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out in the various priority groups during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

Year	2 Injections (SALK)	3rd Dose (SALK & ORAL)	4th Dose (SALK & ORAL)	3 ORALS (Complete Course)
1962	-	-	-	18
1961	4	37	-	105
1957 - 1960	27	128	-	23
1943 - 1956	9	79	172	16
1933 - 1942	17	68	-	16
Others	26	249	-	23
TOTALS	83	561	172	201

The above table is slightly different from that for 1961, since it includes both the combined oral and injected vaccinations, and the complete oral course.

Taking the basis of protection as three injections or three courses completed in either way, the total number of people given the maximum protection as far as we know it amounts to 5,255. In addition 172 school children and adolescents had their fourth dose.



WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1962

The following table shows the whooping cough immunisation figures for 1962, based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year of Birth	Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in combination)
	Primary
1962	83
1961	120
1960	4
1959	2
1958	3
1953 - 1957	1
1948 - 1952	Nil
TOTAL	213

The number immunised against whooping cough this year is slightly below that of 1961 (222). This is a protection which, in early infancy, is still as important as ever.



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1962

The following table shows the diphtheria immunisation figures for 1962 based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in combination)	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1962	84	-
1961	121	7
1960	5	29
1959	3	7
1958	3	3
1953 - 1957	5	71
1948 - 1952	1	4
TOTALS	222	121

There has been a slight, but not very significant fall in the number of primary injections in the last year, being 222 as compared with 247 in 1961. The number of reinforcing doses however, has fallen substantially from 210 to 121.

Our present immunity from diphtheria, 1962 being the sixteenth year in succession in which we have had no cases, is solely due to the fact that a barrier of protection is passed on from year to year by the number of people who take advantage of this immunisation. Such protection can only be maintained by this action, and the margin of safety is not at all large.

The current position could be improved very considerably, especially as far as reinforcing injections are concerned. The public are again informed that this is a free service, and can be undertaken at all welfare centres, and also through the general practitioner service.





SMALLPOX VACCINATION, 1962

The following table shows the smallpox vaccination figures for 1961, based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	NUMBER VACCINATED	NUMBER RE-VACCINATED
Under 1	162	-
1	33	-
2 - 4	41	21
5 - 14	126	209
15 or over	197	559
TOTALS	559	789

The above figures are, of course, the best which have ever been attained for many a long year. This is due solely to the fact that at the end of 1961 and the beginning of 1962, there was a serious outbreak of smallpox in this country, and the number of people who took advantage of re-vaccination was unusually large.

This was also reflected in the fact that during 1962 European countries demanded International Vaccination Certificates for travel throughout Europe, from visitors from this country.

Since that time the demand for vaccination and re-vaccination has fallen, and now that European restrictions have been relaxed, no doubt next year's figures will show a substantial decrease. At least we do know, however, that a considerable number of people in this district have been vaccinated who otherwise would have been left unprotected.



# TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to Dr. D. L. Pugh, the Chest Physician, for the following details of the numbers of contacts of known cases of tuberculosis examined during the year, and the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis. These figures relate to the area of the Chest Clinic, which coincides with the area of the four authorities, Maidstone Borough, Maidstone Rural District, Hollingbourn Rural District and Malling Rural District.

- (a) Number of contacts seen during 1962  
of newly notified cases of tuberculosis .. 463
- (b) Number of contacts examined during 1962  
of cases notified prior to 1962 .. .. 573
- (c) Number of contacts in (a) found to be  
suffering from pulmonary or  
non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. 6
- (d) Number of contacts in (b) found to be  
suffering from pulmonary or  
non-pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. 3
- (e) Arising out of school Heaf Positive contact 1

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
56 - 65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 & over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-

The number of new cases of tuberculosis at 8, remains the same as in 1961, and the number of deaths, i.e. 1, is also the same.

It will be seen that throughout the area the number of people investigated as contacts of tuberculosis remains very high.

The present low figure for mortality from tuberculosis is to be welcomed, and a great deal of the credit for this is due to the early diagnosis of the disease.



# CANCER

The number of deaths from cancer in Hollingbourn Rural District during the past ten years is given below:-

1953	..	..	..	..	33
1954	..	..	..	..	27
1955	..	..	..	..	33
1956	..	..	..	..	37
1957	..	..	..	..	31
1958	..	..	..	..	21
1959	..	..	..	..	30
1960	..	..	..	..	37
1961	..	..	..	..	40
1962	..	..	..	..	35

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Deaths from cancer in 1962, distributed according to sites:-

Site	Male	Female	Total
Cancer of stomach	4	1	5
Cancer of lung, bronchus	7	-	7
Cancer of breast	-	6	6
Cancer of uterus	-	1	1
Other sites	5	11	16
TOTALS	16	19	35

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Deaths from cancer in 1962, distributed according to age groups:-

Age Groups	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-
2 - 5	-	-
6 - 15	-	-
16 - 25	-	-
26 - 35	-	-
36 - 45	-	1
46 - 55	3	3
56 - 65	3	4
66 & over	10	11
TOTALS	16	19



INFANT MORTALITY, 1962

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Abnormality of kidney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2

The infantile mortality rate in 1962 was the lowest yet recorded in Hollingbourn Rural District, at 6.5 per thousand total live births. The rate for England and Wales is 21.4.

Although this picture looks a cheerful one for the District, it is only fair to give the warning that the figures involved are so small that one hesitates to draw any conclusion from them, other than paying attention to the aggregates from year to year. Unless this figure is maintained at a reasonably low rate for several years, one cannot point to any specific factor influencing the incidence.





During the year progress has been made with the provision of sewers and part of the Weaving Street area of the Parish of Boxley now has a sewerage system discharging into the Borough of Maidstone. A total of 57 houses had connected out of a possible total of 144 at the close of the year. Delays due to many factors prevented the completion of the Langley and Hollingbourne scheme during the year.

4,278 requests for cesspool emptying were received during the year as compared with 4,128 in 1961 and 3,644 in 1960.

With the expansion of the district by the erection of private residential properties, the removal of household refuse has again come under review during the year. It is proposed in the year 1963 to provide a rear collection in part of the district.

Some progress has been made with Slum Clearance in the making of Orders and securing the rehousing of affected families, but lack of Council accommodation has slowed down this programme.

The presence of a Bacon Factory in the district, demanding as it does the presence of an Inspector whilst slaughtering is taking place, means in this district that for five half days every week the services of one of the two inspectors is lost for other duties.



### INSPECTIONS

The total inspections for the year were as follows:-

Water Sampling	7
Water Supply	5
Sewage Disposal and Sewers	426
Refuse Disposal	50
Refuse Collection	94
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Hopper Camps	1
Factories - with Power	6
Factories - non power	7
Pest Control	7
Building Byelaws - Improvement Grant	98
Building Byelaws - Public Health Act	18
Initial Visits - Public Health Act	80
Revisits	72
Initial Visits - Housing Act	207
Revisits	156
Infectious Disease	10
Slaughterhouses	450
Butchers	5
Bakehouses	12
Restaurants and Cafes	3
Ice Cream Premises	8
Other Food Premises	20
Milk Samples	3
Rent Acts	2
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	10
Diseases of Animals Act	3
Shops Acts	6
Enterovirus Survey	79
Noise Abatement Act	5
Depot Administration	405
Exhumation - German Prisoners of War	2
	<hr/>
	2,257
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### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications received .. .. .	62
Visits made by Public Health Inspectors .. ..	10

### NOTICES

Number of informal notices served	7
Number of informal notices complied with	13
Number of Statutory Notices served	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	2
Number of Court Proceedings to require compliance with Notice (Note: in each case Court Orders were made and the work subsequently executed)	Nil

### HOUSING

During the year five properties, the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders, were demolished, compared with six in the previous year. A further seven Demolition or Closing Orders were made as against sixteen in 1961.

As a result of less Orders being made, the position has improved over the previous year, when condemned houses were being occupied for too long a period before demolition. At the end of 1962, twelve houses were occupied and six of these tenants were Council House applicants. This improvement has been made however, at the expense of action in respect of other unfit properties, and until more Council accommodation is available, this action must be kept to a minimum. In fact, action at the moment is confined to properties which have been the subject of complaint, or the tenants of which have applied for Council Housing by reason of poor living accommodation.

There were no new dwellings under construction at the end of the year, and with the limited amount of new accommodation expected during 1963, I anticipate only slight improvement in the numbers of properties to be dealt with in this period.

The number of lettings made during the year fell sharply, but the number of lettings to slum clearance tenants increased by one to a total of nine. The need for Old Persons accommodation has been recognized by the Council and this is illustrated further by the fact that of the nine lettings, none was to an old person and of the six persons on the housing list, five are old persons.

<u>Total number of Lettings</u>		<u>No. of families rehoused from slum clearance properties</u>	
Council Houses	30	Council Houses	9
Old Peoples Dwellings	1	Old Peoples Dwellings	1

The number of Council properties completed during the year was eight, none of which was on Old Peoples Dwelling.





HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of Applications received	25
Number of Applications approved	25
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	24
Of those 24 the following figures apply:-	
Total cost of all work	£24,326. 13. 6.
Total cost of Improvement Work only	£19,998. 17. 0.
Total cost of Grants approved	£12,151
Total cost of Grants paid	£ 7,330. 10. 0.

(2) STANDARD GRANTS

Number of Applications received	24
Number of Applications approved	24
Number of Applications actually proceeded with	17 (paid during year)
Of those 17 the Maximum Grant approved was	£2,095
Total amount of Grants paid	£1,776. 11. 0.

FOOD PREMISES

The number of visits to these properties was approximately the same as for the previous year. I had hoped for increased visits to ensure that the reasonable condition of shops was maintained, but this could not be done. I am pleased, however, to report that once again the general situation was satisfactory and that the only complaints received were in respect of the Cafes on the A.20. These complaints arise by reason of the very busy periods which occur in very short times, i.e. as traffic goes towards the coast in the morning and returns in the evening. This is a difficult problem to deal with, but increased amenities have been or were asked for during the year at four premises. The bulk of the Department's visits were directed along the A.20 and with little hope of a general increase in the number of routine visits in the future, I anticipate similar action in 1963.

With special reference to public houses, I am pleased to report the improvement of these premises continued. This is particularly pleasing as many of these premises are going over to providing snacks, and in some cases meals, for customers.

The premises in the Rural District in which food is prepared, served and sold are as follows:-

Cafes and Restaurants	13
Residential Hotel	1
Roadhouse	1
Public Houses serving meals	3
Public Houses not serving meals	52
Grocers	58
Greengrocers	2
Fishmongers	1
Bakers	5
Butchers	10
Food Processing Plants	7



### FOOD PREMISES CONTINUED

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act are as follows:-

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1) For the sale and storage of ice cream   | 65 |
| (2) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food intended for sale | 1  |

### MILK AND DAIRIES

This Authority is responsible only for the registration of Distributors of Milk and during the year seven registrations were made leaving a total of 45 on the Register.

### ICE CREAM

Three new registrations were made during the year of premises used for the storage or sale of ice cream. These premises were visited by this Department to ensure that the necessary amenities were available and the premises suitable in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

The small quantity of condemned food from the slaughterhouses is collected by Sheppey Glue Works, Queenborough, or alternatively is dealt with in the furnace of the Lenham Bacon Factory.



FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

Every animal slaughtered in your district for human consumption is examined by your Inspectors.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	121 (139)	2 (-)	246 (240)	12,209 (11,036)
Number inspected	121 (139)	2 (-)	246 (240)	12,209 (11,036)
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis &amp; cysticerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	11 (10)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	- (7)	- (-)	- (-)	1,228 (1,159)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	- (5.0)	- (-)	- (-)	10.0 (10.6)
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (3)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	386 (315)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.9 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	3.1 (2.9)

NOTE: FIGURES IN BRACKETS ARE FOR 1961

Weight of food condemned during the year:-

1 tin Red Star Pressed Ham	4 lbs.
5 tins Bulgarian Peeled Tomatoes	4 lbs. 11 ozs.
1 tin Sliced Peaches	1 lb. 4 ozs.
1 tin Mitre Gooseberries	1 lb. 4 ozs.
1 case - 28 lbs. French Lard	28 lbs.
2 tins Raspberries	1 lb.
1 tin Corned Beef	12 ozs.
1 tin Cherries	1 lb. 8 ozs.
1 tin Rodina Tomatoes	15 ozs.
4 tins Rodina Tomatoes	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
4 tins Delmonte Oranges	2 lbs. 12 ozs.
1 tin Mitre Peas	13 ozs.
1 tin Balgay Peaches	1 lb. 13 ozs.
1 tin Gaiety Peaches	1 lb. 13 ozs.
1 tin IXL Peaches	1 lb. 13 ozs.
1 tin Gold Leaf Slices	15 ozs.
1 tin Mitre Plums	1 lb. 4 ozs.
2 tins Mitre Plums	2 lbs. 8 ozs.
1 tin Gaiety Pears	15 ozs.
1 tin Gold Leaf Pineapple Slices	14 ozs.
1 tin Fray Bentos Corned Beef	12 ozs.
1 tin Orange Juice	1 lb. 3 ozs.
1 tin Libbys Pineapple	8 ozs.





FOOD INSPECTION CONTINUED

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the Hollingbourn Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1962:

<u>Article</u>	<u>No.</u>
Butter	1
Chocolate Laxative	1
Crab, tinned	1
Creamed Rice Pudding	1
Currants	1
Custard Powder	1
Dettol Bland Ointment	1
Doan's Backache Pills	1
Dr. Cassell's Tablets	1
Energen Low Sugar Jam	1
Frankfurt Sausages in Brine	1
Golden Semolina	1
Ground Cinnamon	1
Ground White Pepper	1
Jelly Creams, Coffee Flavour	1
Lard	1
Lemon Squash	1
Margarine	1
Marmalade	1
Marmalade, sugarless	1
Meat Paste, chicken	1
Meat Pie	1
Mikky	1
Milk	69
Milk Chocolate Peanuts	3
Mixed Fruit Jam	1
Mixed Spice	1
Mustard	2
Olive Oil	1
Orangeade	1
Orange Drink	1
Oxtail Soup	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	1
Potted Beef with Butter	1
Salt	1
Sauce	1
Self-Raising Flour	1
Sliced Pineapple in Syrup	2
Sponge Mixture, sweetened, Vanilla Flavour	1
Sponge Pudding Mixture	1
Steak Pie	1
Stoned Raisins	1
Sugar Ricles	1
Toothache Tincture	1
Whisky	3
Whole Ginger	1
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream, B.P.	1
	---
Total:	121
	---

Summary

Milks	69
Drugs	7
Spirits	3
Other Samples	42
	---
	121
	---





## WATER SUPPLY

The Rural District area comprises twenty-three parishes which are served by three private water undertakings. The Mid-Kent Water Company serves the largest area and draws water from underground sources within the district. The Maidstone Waterworks Company with boreholes at Detling and Aylesford Forstal and surface springs in Boxley, serves parts of the parishes of Boxley and Detling. The third water undertaking, the Medway Water Board serves parts of the parishes of Boxley, Bredhurst and Detling. All waters are alkaline.

The connections made during 1962 are:-

### Mid Kent Water Company

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Properties connected as at 31st December, 1961</u>	<u>No. of Properties connected during 1962</u>
Bicknor	20	-
Boughton Malherbe	87	2
Broomfield	168	15
Chart Sutton	240	3
East Sutton	70	-
Frinsted	31	-
Harrietsham	358	10
Headcorn	592	1
Hollingbourne	295	2
Hucking	19	-
Langley	253	26
Leeds	234	- 1
Lenham	869	54
Otterden	55	-
Stockbury	198	1
Sutton Valence	507	8
Thurnham	291	-
Ulcombe	200	5
Wormshill	58	-
Wyehling	32	-
	<hr/> 4,577 <hr/>	<hr/> 126 <hr/>

### Maidstone Waterworks Company

Boxley	486	13
Detling	288	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	774	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Medway Water Board

Boxley	149	7
Bredhurst	23	-
Detling	4	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	176	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>



### WATER SUPPLY CONTINUED

Some variation from last years figures may be due to conversion of two or more houses into one property.

The supply of water to the area as a whole is satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Samples of treated water and raw water for biological examination by the Water Undertakings have proved to be pure and wholesome.

No. of dwellings in the area	5,931
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains as at 31st December, 1961	5,527
No. of dwellings connected to Company's Mains during 1962	150
No. of dwellings not supplied by Public Water Mains	
No. of dwellings supplied by an outside stand-pipe	18

- - - -

### CARAVANS

Whilst the sites of the individual modern trailer caravan continues to set in motion the procedure of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, the greater problem of the Gypsy encampments has been with us throughout the year. At the close of the year, a site for a permanent encampment had not been found, but the Council had resolved to continue their endeavours.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises  (1)	Number of Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written Notices  (4)	Occupiers prosecuted  (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	28	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	71	6	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	4	1	-	-
Total	103	14	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-





Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-



PART VIII OF THE ACT

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing ) Making apparel ) etc., ) Cleaning ) and ) Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery	2					
electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						



## PART VIII OF THE ACT (CONTD.)

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL						



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following services are operated:-

Refuse Collection  
Refuse Disposal  
Cesspool Emptying  
Maintenance of Cesspool Emptying Sites  
Operation and maintenance of Sewage Disposal Works and Plants  
Rodent and Other Pest Control  
Litter Bin Maintenance

The establishment of 21 men was maintained from the beginning of the year. With the arrival of the Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse Collection vehicle, one extra man was engaged to provide a crew of Driver and two Loaders. The complement of 22 men has been maintained.

Whilst no difficulties were experienced in keeping up the authorised establishment, illness in a minimum complement inevitably causes difficulties in these essential services. Absenteeism was not prevalent to any great extent, but annual leave does reduce the number of available personnel.

The illness of Cuckow, a mate on a Cesspool Emptying Vehicle, for a total of eighteen weeks and of Russell, a Driver, for a continuous period of twenty-five weeks, make up the largest proportion of the losses in man/hours for illness.

The comparative figures are given below:-

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Whole days lost	424	517	596
Holidays man/hours	1,842	2,301	2,658
Absent man/hours	464	198	101
Illness man/hours	1,533	1,863	2,106
Total men employed during year	19	21	22

As in the previous year for only one week in the year was a full complement available. The loss of time represents more than the working year of two men.

	<u>Normal Working</u>			<u>Overtime</u>		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Refuse Collection	8,939	10,679	12,516	51	104	380
Refuse Disposal	892	836	816	5	31	101
Cesspool Emptying including buckets	16,959	16,646	16,453	2,143	1,989	3,560
Maintenance of Cesspool Emptying Sites	-	330	288	-	1	-
Operation and maintenance of Sewage Disposal Works and Plants	6,585	6,177	6,544	735	1,137	1,193
Pest Control	2,012	1,864	1,356	-	-	9
Litter Bin Maintenance	-	29	4	-	1	-
Miscellaneous	350	219	393	25	-	147
Fitter	295	530	1,442	10	31	178
Foreman	2,223	1,952	2,183	93	252	321





## REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

Whilst it was necessary to use the spare vehicle for refuse collection in the Broomfield Round and to carry over some properties in the Weaving area to the following day for the early part of the year, the arrival of the new vehicle early in May did make up for these deficiencies and give a margin of vehicle capacity. This margin is being progressively reduced as more houses are built and occupied.

It is likely that similar circumstances to those mentioned above will be experienced in Lenham and Headcorn before the Dennis Paxit IIIA Major is delivered in July.

Every endeavour has been made to salvage clean waste paper, but two main factors affecting a 100% collection are:

- (a) Only newspaper and cardboard tied together in bundles can be satisfactorily bailed and stored in the limited accommodation on the vehicle. Empty cartons or cartons full of small pieces of paper and sometimes refuse have to be put in with the refuse.
- (b) As the object of the exercise is to collect refuse and to complete the days appointed round, the emptying of kerbside bins must take precedence over separation of waste paper.

Salvage prices received have fallen during the year and the Contractors have been unwilling to remove mixed metals for several months.

Salvage for the year is as follows:-

88 tons 18 cwts. waste paper	..	£327. 12s. 0d.
6 tons 3 cwts. light iron	..	£ 18. 9s. 0d.
7 cwts. mixed rags	..	£ 3. 10s. 0d.
1 cwt. 2 qrs. brass	..	£ 8. 16s. 6d.
		<hr/>
		£358. 7s. 6d.
		<hr/>

The total salvage in 1961 was:-

79 tons 7 cwts. waste paper	..	£278. 12s. 0d.
12 tons 12 cwts. light iron	..	£ 47. 8s. 0d.
12 cwts. mixed rags	..	£ 6. 0s. 0d.
		<hr/>
		£332. 0s. 0d.
		<hr/>



## REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION CONTINUED

During the year the former owners vacated the sand quarry entirely and tipping has continued across the floor. More overtime working has been necessary due to the maintenance of the sleeper roadway which is in cutting and is the only access to the working face.

The refuse face was set on fire by persons unknown on three separate occasions and at one stage prevented tipping on the floor. Lenham Fire Brigade endeavoured to put out the fire on two occasions but finally a gradual process of control was carried out by using a tractor to push the burning refuse away from the face and discharging cesspool emptiers into the troughs so formed. The disadvantages of the Council's Fordson tractor were further demonstrated on these occasions as it was not possible to depress the blade below the horizontal position. Fortunately, with the co-operation of Messrs. Aylward Bros., the former owners of the quarry, it was possible to use their Chaseside tractor without charge to the Council.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

There are now four 1,000 gallon diesel engine vehicles in regular use. The fifth vehicle with a petrol engine and 800 gallon capacity has been off the road for most of the year undergoing major overhaul.

Shortages in manpower mainly due to holidays show a decrease in normal working hours. Overtime working is up by 1,471 hours.

The twice weekly emptying of pail closets commenced in August, reduced the time one vehicle could be used for Cesspool Emptying. A slight relief in this overall burden was felt with the completion of the sewerage of part of the Weavering Street area. 54 properties out of a total of 144 had been connected at 31st December, 1962.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Requests .. ..	4,210	4,376
Loads .. .. .	9,264	9,565

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING SITES

Apart from permitted disposal on farmland, five regular disposal sites have been maintained. A total of 286 hours have been spent on these five regular disposal sites within the district on maintenance.

In addition, as has already been mentioned, some vehicles have discharged into the refuse tip. In an attempt to improve emptying in the Grafty Green area, the site at Boughton Malherbe is being used again, but on a limited scale. Disposal recommenced on 16th December, 1962.

The details of each site are as follows:	<u>Loads</u>	<u>Maintenance Hours</u>
Maidstone Corporation Depot	640	-
Hawkenbury	791	43
Detling	2,342	87
Kingswood	4,027	136
Otterden	75	17
Refuse Tip	283	-
Boughton Malherbe	15	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,173	286
	<hr/>	<hr/>





## SEWERS

Whilst provision was made for lifting a limited number of manhole covers in village areas in the year under review, not much progress has been made apart from repairs to some manholes in South Lane, Sutton Valence. Improvements to the public sewer and cesspool at Sandway were carried out during the year.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS AND PLANTS

The provision of grass growth retarders and weed killers for use where possible saved many hours on grass cutting. Lessons were learned in the first year of operation and an attachment for the tractor has now been made to enable the spraying equipment to be carried across difficult and rough ground. The large amount of water used is also a problem in many Works and the use of the tractor will save time. 47 hours were in all spent on the operation, and it is hoped to reduce this by one third in 1963.

#### Lenham

It has been possible throughout the year to maintain the standard of a reasonable effluent having regard to the age of the works. Until the works are modernised, the untreated effluent from the sludge drying trenches will continue to flow directly into the river.

#### Leeds

For some of the year, the work of extension to deal with Langley and Hollingbourne sewers has been in progress. Difficulties in adequate maintenance have been experienced due to staff shortages, but at the close of the year this had been corrected. It is certain that when the two areas are draining to these works, a discharge of effluent to the stream will be inevitable. The sampling of the effluent by the River Board will follow and permanent daily maintenance at the works will be vital.

#### Harrietsham

It has not been possible to obtain competitive tenders for the repair of the tarmacadam footpath. A permanent solution to the blocking of the inlet sewer has not been found so far, and it is now thought that reconstruction of the manhole will be necessary. The blockages at this point can affect the quality of the final effluent.

#### Sutton Valence

The provision of sludge drying beds was commenced during the year as was the reconstruction of one filter bed. A satisfactory effluent has been maintained.

#### Headcorn

The year has seen the start of the construction of the new works. Apart from the incomplete treatment at the existing works, there is little to report.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Shrubsole Drive, Sandling	Northdown, Stockbury
Queensway, Detling	Culpeper Close, Hollingbourne
Court Broomes, East Sutton	Skinners Way, Langley
Forsters, Langley	Orchard Bank, Chart Sutton
Cobfields, Chart Sutton	Chestnut Close, Ulcombe
Green Lane, Platts Heath	

All satisfactory.





### PEST CONTROL

Apart from short periods of illness, the one Rodent Operator has completed a full year and gave advice and laid poison as a result of 476 requests for rat and mice extermination. Three requests for destroying flies, five for ants ten for wasps two for bees and five for vermin were also received.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Visits	2,279	3,069
Surveys	753	814
Bodies found	1,449	1,490

### LITTER BINS

Every endeavour has been made to empty the bins from time to time.

The painting of bins and holders has been continued to prevent them falling into disrepair.



DEATHS PER MONTH IN EACH PARISH

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Bicknor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boughton Malherbe	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	9
Boxley	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	22
Bredhurst	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Broomfield	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Chart Sutton	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	12
Detling	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	7
East Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Frintsted	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harrietsham	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	-	1	-	2	14
Headcorn	-	6	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	3	4	22
Hollingbourne	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	13
Hucking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	7
Leeds	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
Lenham	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	3	31
Otterden	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	15
Stockbury	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
Sutton Valence	1	1	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	-	3	23
Thurnham	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Ulcombe	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	5
Wichling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wormshill	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTALS	25	21	14	13	18	16	14	16	13	17	19	23	109



TOTAL DEATHS, 1962

<u>Cause of Death</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	7	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	-	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	16	23
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	22	16
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	4	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
							<hr/> 110	<hr/> 99



Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality in the year

Area	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Live Births	Related Births
England and Wales	18.0 (P)	11.9	.06	.50	1.11	21.4	18.1 (P)
Hollingbourn R.D.	17.59	11.33	.05	.40	1.61	6.55	19.29
Maidstone R.D.	17.59	9.54	-	.28	1.86	30.21	8.17
Malling R.D.	20.83	10.97	.14	.28	1.17	19.25	17.79
Maidstone Borough	17.61	10.57	.03	.62	1.40	20.61	19.30
County of Kent	17.04	12.24	.06	.57	1.70	18.55	16.54

(P) - Provisional Rates





# GENERAL SUMMARY

Estimated resident population	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,330
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,796
Persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	.305
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population							
					crude	-	.. 17.59
					corrected	-	.. 18.46
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population							
					crude	-	.. 12.06
					corrected	-	.. 11.33
					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
Excess of births over deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Pulmonary tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population					..	..	.. .05
Other tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population					..	..	.. -
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population					..	..	.. 2.01
Pneumonia (all forms) death rate per 1,000 population					..	..	.. 0.34

